

NATIONAL PSITTACOSIS SURVEILLANCE REPORT HUMAN INFECTION

DO NOT WRITE

PERSONAL DATA	Patient's Name (Last) (First) (Middle)			Age	Sex	White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	National derivation: _____
	Present Address (Street or Rural Address)			(City or Town)	(County)	(State)	
	Usual Residence (Street or Rural Address) (If different)			(City or Town)	(County)	(State)	
PRESENT ILLNESS	Date of onset	Specific therapy: (Specify products and dosage, date of 1st and last dose of each)					
	Brief clinical description: (Symptoms and signs, maximum temperature, etc.)						
	Outcome of case: Recovered <input type="checkbox"/> Died <input type="checkbox"/> Date of death _____						
DIAGNOSTIC TESTS	Complement fixation ¹ (Specify antigen: _____)	Date Collected	Results	Name and Location of Laboratory			
	Acute stage		(titre)				
	Early convalescence		(titre)				
	Late convalescence		(titre)				
	Virus isolation (Specimen: _____)						
	Chest X-rays	Date	Results				
HISTORY AND CONTACT INFORMATION	Venereal Disease history ² : <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; give date and diagnosis: _____						
	Occupation at date of onset			Job Address			
	Specific duties						
	Indicate which of the following contacts the patient had during the 5 weeks prior to onset:						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Birds	Check:	<input type="checkbox"/> Psittacines ³ ; species: _____	Approximate number: _____			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Pigeons	Approximate number: _____			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic fowl; species: _____	Approximate number: _____			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other birds ⁴ ; species: _____	Approximate number: _____			
	Were birds apparently in good health? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (If not, please elaborate): _____						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Human case of Psittacosis; name: _____						
<input type="checkbox"/> Other ⁵ ; specify: _____							
<input type="checkbox"/> No known exposure							
Indicate where exposure occurred (Specify the Type of Establishment, such as 1 - private home, 2 - private aviary, 3 - commercial aviary, 4 - pet shop, 5 - bird loft, 6 - poultry establishment, etc. If the patient had multiple contacts, specify to what he was exposed at each place of exposure):							
Type of Establishment	Owner and Address			Exposed to	Exposure Indoors Outdoors		Dates of Exposure

	Species Tested	Number of Specimens	Date Collected	Owner of Specimens	Results	Name and Location of Laboratory
Virus isolation						
Serologic test						

If pet birds or domestic pigeons or fowl are implicated as the source of human psittacosis, or if any such birds are shown by laboratory methods to be infected, it is important to learn where these birds originated, and where they were subsequently purchased or obtained by the present owner. These birds may have acquired a latent form of the infection at any place where they have been detained since hatching; therefore, list the address of every known place where they were harbored, giving approximate dates:

Other cases of human respiratory illness observed in connection with this possible source:
(Name, Age, and Address)

(A NATIONAL PSITTACOSIS SURVEILLANCE REPORT should be completed for every human case diagnosed.)

Investigator's Name	Title	Address
Date(s) of investigation		
Investigator's impression of case: Confirmed <input type="checkbox"/> Presumptive <input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic Problem <input type="checkbox"/> Not Psittacosis <input type="checkbox"/>		

marks:

tes:

If sera are obtained shortly after onset and again 4 weeks and 8 weeks later, a change in titre may be demonstrated. The virus causing psittacosis belongs to a group designated as the lymphogranuloma venereum-psittacosis group. The complement fixation test gives a group reaction for these diseases. Clinical and epidemiologic findings are given consideration when interpreting these laboratory results.

Pet psittacine birds in the U.S. usually include parrots (Amazons, Mexican double-heads, etc.) parakeets, shell parakeets or budgerigars, African grays, cockatoos, cockateels, love birds, lorics, lorikeets, macaws, rosebuds, and parolets.

Other birds which have been found to be infected include pet finches, canaries, and rice birds, in addition to many species of wild birds.

Psittacosis-like viruses have been found in species other than birds. Therefore, if there is doubt as to the source of infection, contact with mammals should be inquired into.

Laboratory specimens should be obtained and prepared according to instructions of your State Laboratory. The specimens may be forwarded through the State Laboratory to the National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, Attn: Virology Section, Laboratory Improvement Program.